

GEN. SAUNDERS—THE CENTRAL ROAD.

In order to avoid any misapprehension on the subject, we have been furnished by Gen. Saunders with the substance of what he has said, in his various public speeches, in relation to the course of the Democratic party upon the question of the New Carolina Rail Road.

In his remarks in this City, on the 16th instant, he said the Charter for the Road had been granted by the co-operation of both parties in the last Legislature, and that each party should be alike responsible for it. It was a State matter, and should not be mixed up with party politics. It was, as he conceived, above all party questions, and he should be sorry to see it brought within the party conflicts of the day. He proscribed none on account of their opposition to Rail Roads, and he should be unwilling to see to friends of the Road proscribed. If such men as Dobbin, Graves, Ashe, and others who had voted for the measure, were to be put down, then he stood ready to fall with them, as he should in that case consider "a private station as the post of honor." He had at all times been the advocate, and was still so, of a liberal and judicious system of Internal Improvements; and considering the Central Road a great State work, he should give it his ardent support. He said if the attempt should be made to bring this question into party conflicts, and if the Democrats, as a party, should take ground against the Road, the result would be division and defeat.

As he understood the Democratic doctrine, in times gone by, it was against the action of the General Government in matters of internal improvement that the Democrats protested, and not against the exercise of this power by the States. The President, it was well known, had announced himself in favor of a general system of Harbor and River Improvements. These bills had been vetoed by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Polk, and these vetoes had met the approval of the Democratic party. It becomes, then, the true policy of the Democratic party, if they have a due regard to circumstances, to urge to the extent of our means these State improvements, by the State. Such he understood to be doctrine of our sister States, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, were Democratic States with Democratic Governors; and their Governors were all pressing upon their respective Legislatures, State improvements by means of Rail Roads. If we deny the Constitutional power of Congress over the subject, then, he insisted, we must act ourselves. We could not stand still, and we should not, if we could. The motto of the sluggard—"a little more sleep, a little more slumber"—was behind the spirit of the times. We must either go forward or go down still lower; and he predicted that those who took ground against the system of Rail Roads would find themselves greatly deceived, if they supposed it the popular side. He repeated that while he proscribed no one, he was unwilling to see the friends of the system proscribed; and any attempt of the sort would lead to a union of its supporters from both parties—not with a view to Federal politics, but to State improvements. He flattered himself disinterested men, whether Whigs or Democrats, who loved their State, would unite in giving to this great work a vigorous and successful support.

The Whig press to be very indignant at the course of the would-be Speaker Brown. We confess that he merits all their anathemas. But they had not a word to say against General Taylor, who pursued the same course at the last Presidential canvass. Private letters were addressed to leading politicians in the free States, giving pledges that he would not veto the Wilnot proviso.

"True as preaching" every word of it. And not only this, but Gen. Taylor solemnly promised that he would not be the President of a party, nor "yield" himself to "party schemes"; and yet he has turned out thousands from office for no other reason than that they were Democrats, and for weeks his partisans have prevented an organization of the House of Representatives. If Mr. Brown has destroyed his prospects of usefulness by his indiscreet and discreditable conduct, what may not be said of Gen. Taylor? If the former is to be condemned for deceiving some fifty or one hundred members of Congress, what language can be employed to characterize the conduct of that man who has deceived a whole people?

A New York paper says: "Hon. George Bancroft, our late minister to England, has purchased an elegant mansion in Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue, and become a permanent resident of this city. As a rich fruit of a part of his late mission, he brings, in returning, the largest, most costly, as well as rare collection of manuscript papers, relating to American and American history, ever brought into the country. These have been gathered at great labor and personal expense. He is now arranging his valuable library and papers, preparatory to literary labors, to which he expects in future to be chiefly devoted."

MURDER OF DR. PARKMAN. The Jury of Inquest in the case of Dr. Parkman, of Boston, have found, after the fullest investigation, that he was murdered by Professor Webster. This verdict, says the New York Times, has produced no change in the Professor. He is calm and apparently contented; and it is to be feared, continues that paper, that this very carelessness which induced him to play a tranquil game of chess on the night of the murder, and mingle unconcerned in company, will militate against him when evidence is shown, as we learn, that Dr. Parkman's murder was premeditated and arranged, and not suddenly accomplished.

FATHER MATTHEW. The Baltimore Correspondent of the Washington Union says: "Father Matthew yesterday administered the pledge to about one thousand persons in this City, and St. Patrick's Church is thronged to-day with persons on like business, among whom are many of his own countrymen, who come to renew the pledge they gave him, and have religiously kept, many years since. He will leave for Washington either this evening or to-morrow morning, where he will remain several days before starting to the South."

A Correspondent of the Charleston Evening News very justly observes: "Hereafter, no young man who graduates at a Northern College, will stand much chance of promotion and patronage amongst Southern citizens. Why should we bestow our money to build up Northern institutions of learning, from which issue the swarm of writers who impress upon our literature their sectional prejudices and false philosophy, who pervert and belie our history, and who, in everything that concerns the credit of the South, studiously withhold the award of justice?"

We wish our readers a merry and happy Christmas, and many returns of it.

We issue our paper this week somewhat in advance of our regular publication time, in order to give our hands an opportunity to participate in the "fun and jollity" of the occasion.

CALIFORNIA OFFICIAL SALARIES. The new constitution fixes the salary of the Governor of California at \$10,000 per annum, and members of the Legislature to have \$16 per day. The Secretary of State is to receive \$6,000 a year.

JUSTICE FROM THE HORNET'S NEST.

Some two or three weeks since the Raleigh Register, anxious to turn the tables on us in the Slavery discussion then going on between us, and reckless of the means employed, charged that we had admitted the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; and to prove this charge that paper relied upon a garbled extract from the Standard of July last. We came forward at once to deny that we had ever admitted, or thought of admitting, in the remotest sense, that Congress possessed such power; and not only this, but we demonstrated, to the satisfaction doubtless of every unprejudiced man, that the Register had done us gross injustice. And what then was the course of that paper? Did it acknowledge that it had misinterpreted our remarks? Did it give us even the benefit of a simple statement to the contrary of what it had made us say? No—far from it. It repeated the charge; and the National Era, an abolition paper at Washington City, having noticed the position thus assigned us by the Register, the latter paper paraded this circumstance as proof before its readers of the truth of its allegation against us. About the same time a writer in the *Hornet's Nest*, a Whig paper, having been deceived by the Register in this matter, took up and repeated the charge. Satisfied, from past experience, that we might as well ask for justice at the hands of an untutored Hottentot as from the Register, and being unwilling that such a charge should go uncontradicted in the paper in which it was made, we appealed to the Nest, and to its Correspondent, a "True Whig," to set us right. Our appeal has been responded to in the following handsome *retract*, which we copy from the Nest of the 15th instant:

"A RETRACT.—THE STANDARD. One of our correspondents, a 'True Whig' did the Standard, we are instructed to say, unwittingly the injustice to repeat the charge that the paper intended to make. The Standard has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The 'Standard' denies having admitted any such thing, disclaims all advocacy of that to effect now, and is entitled to this 'retract.' We did not attempt to make capital out of the supposed admission, against the Standard, as we believed our correspondent mistaken or misinformed; and never wish to be understood to gain a momentary victory over an opponent upon such slender terms. A True Whig would not sooner than ourselves take a similar advantage for the pleasure of so brief a conquest."

The above, while it does us justice, is a cutting rascal to the Register for its course in this matter. That paper may now perceive, if it will, that its "infatuation" on political topics is not always regarded as correct by its own friends; and that there are some, at least, among the members of its own party who are not so bound up with "Free-soilism" and Mr. Badger as to be incapable of awarding justice to political opponents.

While upon this subject, we may as well quote, for the particular edification of the Register, the following extract from a letter from a prominent and influential Whig of Western Carolina, just received by the Editor of this paper. The writer says:

"I saw the piece and read it, which the Era has quoted and the Register re-quoted; but it made no such impression on my mind at the time as that you believe me to be in the District of Columbia. I should never have thought of so construing it, even from most latitudinous definition of the language and terms used. The cause the Era advocates must be a hopeless condition, or be bad off for argument when he tortures a garbled extract, having no relevancy to the matter in hand than the quotation he makes use of, into a crumb of comfort for the patrons of his paper. And that Whig paper is worse off, that quotes so palpable a misconception as a proper and correct interpretation."

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

It is well known that it has been the habit of the Raleigh Register and other Whig papers, to charge the Washington Union with being a Free-soil sheet, and to hold up its junior Editor, especially, as a man whose sympathies and writings are all on the Northern side. We have frequently branded this charge as it deserved. We have shown how false it was, and the motive for making it; and we now come forward with still further proof that the Washington Union is sounder upon the Slavery question than many Southern Whigs. That paper of the 16th instant denounces the proposition to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia in the severest terms, and adds:

"And to go also, it seems that territory acquired by the country and treasure of the Union should be equally enjoyed by all its members who contributed the price of its purchase or acquisition. To our mind this proposition is so manifestly just, that there appears no room for argument to the contrary. If the question could come before a court of equity, we do not perceive how a contrary judgment could be rendered. It would be but the application of the principle which would be applied to partnership property, purchased by the common means of the partnership. If the case supposed, what right would a portion of the partners have to say to another portion of them, 'We will take possession of all this property, and enjoy it, because we have only sold to you a few acres of land, and you have cows and horses. You may come with your cows, but you shall not bring your horses.' Such pretensions, set up by anybody in the common business transactions of private life, would be scouted as absurd as well as unjust. Yet in the matter of the territories acquired by the common treasure and blood of the Union, it seems to us that the same principle of absolute justice should be applied. We cannot see the justice of the pretension which claims all the territory recently acquired of Mexico for the enjoyment of the people of one portion of the States, while the people of the other portion are excluded from it, except upon the terms prescribed by the former. And this claim, in our judgment, is a just cause of complaint on the part of the southern members of the Union."

We appeal only to the intelligence, the justice, and the patriotism of the non-slaveholding States. And we again repeat, must not this question be settled by fair and honorable compromise? Should the peace, nay, the existence of the Union longer be endangered by the agitation of this question, which hangs over our beloved country like a dark and murky cloud, betokening the approach of the tornado and the earthquake? Are the constitutional rights of the people of the South to be longer violated? Are their homes and firesides to be threatened with desolation by the constant agitation of a question which should never arise to disturb and estrange the friendly relations of the people of these States? We honestly believe the time has come when all patriots should pause and reflect, and when even the excitable, the impulsive, and the fanatical should cease from the use of aspersions and invective. Let justice be done. Let the people of the South enjoy in peace the institutions and the manners and customs which they do not regard as sinful—may, which they cherish—even if their brethren of the North do not consider those institutions, manners, and customs exactly within the scope of their purer ethics."

This, be it remembered, is from the organ of the Democratic party at Washington, speaking for all portions of the Union; but what has been the course of the Whig organs, the Intelligence and the Republic? They have been as silent as the grave on this momentous question. Like Gen. Taylor they dare not speak out, though the Union be in peril and the South threatened with accumulated aggression and insult! Their party relations might be disturbed, and hence they are dumb!

And now, will the Register have the candor to state these facts? Will it, as an act of sheer justice, copy the above extracts from the Union?

We see by the Baltimore Sun, that the Double Eagles (gold coin worth twenty dollars) have made their appearance on Wall Street, New York City.

TRUTH, STRONGLY EXPRESSED.

In the debate in the Senate on Thursday last, on the Resolution to permit Father Mathew to have a seat within the bar of that body as a token of respect for his services in the Temperance cause, Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, gave Mr. Seward, of New York, and his Abolition brethren such an exhortation as they will not soon forget. Mr. Clemens said:

"The facts are precisely as I understood them; and whatever respect I may have for Father Mathew as a temperance advocate, I cannot and I will not forget that he is also an abolition agitator, and as such entitled to nothing at my hands save unqualified condemnation."

The senator from New York has spoken of his interference with the subject of slavery as a recommendation; and the senator from New Hampshire adds that Father Mathew is not enough of an abolitionist to have him. Both senators claim that this officious interference with the property and the rights of others is a violation of the exhibition of Christian charity, and sympathy for the wrongs of the slave. I never doubted, sir, that such were the opinions of those gentlemen. Their acts for years past have been too unequivocal to admit of misconception. I know that the cruelties of the slave-holder, and the sufferings of the down-trodden African, have formed the chief staple of all their discourses. Let me tell them that it would be well to look a little at home. There are at your own doors objects of charity enough, without hunting for slaves upon whom to bestow it. There are at this very moment, in all your great cities, thousands of homeless wretches, destitute of food, of clothing, and of shelter, who are perishing of cold, of hunger, and of disease. There are thousands of wretched females, toiling by day and by night for a miserable pittance, which only adds to the horror of starvation by protracting the agonies of the sufferer. There are bands of little children to whom beggary has descended as an inheritance, and for whom a State prison is a welcome asylum. There are in our forms—poverty in all its raggedness, sickness and starvation around you; and yet, with a miserable hypocrisy, you must travel away to the South, and waste your sympathies upon a population who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and live more happily, than four-fifths of yourselves.

Factory girls to perform an amount of labor which is not exacted from healthy and robust men by the planters of the South—separate her from her friends and relations—allow no one to visit her without a written pass from an overseer, and all the while thank God that you are free from the curse of African slavery. Nay, more; you assume to be a better citizen than the race. You unblushingly assert, on all occasions, that while the pistol and the Bowie knife give law to the South, you are in the constant observance of moral and religious precepts.

Sir, I admit with regret that there are occasional scenes of violence among us, and that sometimes we forget the value of human life; but our offenses have always been touched with the taint of selfishness. There are no petty larcenies—no outrages upon unprotected females—no midnight assassinations for money. When we stoop to imitate the brute creation, we take the lion, not the hyena, for our model. But, while I make the admission that we are not altogether free from crime, let me ask how stands the case with you? The daily cry of Northern abolitionists is, that Southern prisoners convicted to the whole fifteen Southern States together. You tear down churches; burn up prisons, inhabited by a few helpless nuns; get up processions in honor of a brutal prize-fighter; and raise riots at the bidding of a worthless player, in which scores of lives are sacrificed without dreaming that there is anything in the desecration of the graves of the pilgrim fathers. Look at home, I say; correct your own iniquities, relieve your own sufferers, and then, but not till then, you may prate of the crime and misery which slavery engenders.

I regret, Mr. President, that this debate has sprung up. I regret still more the course it has taken; not, however, from prudential considerations, but because, as the senator from Kentucky has intimated, it is imprudent to discuss matters in relation to slavery—but because this question must soon be met in another form, and I was willing to let it slumber till then. But I may as well now say that the time for prudential action is past. The disease is a desperate one, and requires desperate remedies. For one, sir, I yield no inch of ground—no, not one hair's breadth. Whenever this anti-slavery sentiment shows itself, whatever form it may assume, I am ready to do battle against it. The time for half measures has gone by. You must let us alone, or take the consequences."

THE REGISTER AND MR. BROWN.

The following article from the Norfolk Argus, intended for the particular comfort of the Herald, will apply so well to the Raleigh Register about this time, that we take occasion to commend it to the very attentive consideration of that paper. The Argus says:

"The Herald of yesterday taunts us with having 'dropped Mr. W. J. Brown like a hot potato.' Such has invariably been the course of the Democracy, whenever one of its members has proved traitor to the great compromises of the constitution. They did not hesitate to discard and denounce Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Benton when they played false to the principle of the Union. They were equally ready to discard Mr. Brown when detected in his duplicity, should not have shared the same fate. We should be happy to reciprocate the compliment to the Herald and the Whig party, for pursuing a similar course towards their leading politicians, when they become recreant to the cause of the South. But let their tergiversations be what they may, they are sustained and supported. Mr. Clay for the last thirty years has been opposed to the true interest of the region of country which gave him birth. He is to this day as much opposed to the extension of slavery—as much in favor of free-soil as Martin Van Buren or any other citizen in the Northern States; yet, neither the editor of the Herald, nor the Southern Whig party have ever been known to oppose him. Perceiving this, he turned round to her and exclaimed loud enough to be heard by half the table—'Sal dip into the Gravy—Dad pays as much as any on 'em'!" We find the following in the Cincinnati Nonpareil:

"We were not long since much amused by a couple of Hessian girls, who came on board the steamer at the little town of Mount Vernon, Ind. They had evidently never been a thousand miles from home, and were making their first trip on a steamboat. The elder one was exceedingly talkative, and perfectly free and unconcerned, with regard to the many eyes that were scanning her movements. The other was of the quiet, reserved, and bashful kind. A dinner our ladies were honored with a seat at the head of the table, and the eldest one, with her usual independence, cut her bread into small pieces and with her fork reached over and enrolled each mouthful in the nice dressing on a plate of beef-steak before her. The passengers preserved their gravity during this operation, but during the effort of procuring the dinner, the sister was very forward in helping herself, she turned round to her and exclaimed loud enough to be heard by half the table—'Sal dip into the Gravy—Dad pays as much as any on 'em'!" This was followed by a general roar, in which the captain led off. The girls arrived at their place of destination before supper, and when they left the boat all hands gave three cheers for the girls of the Hoosier State."

How HOLLAND WAS GATHERED AND IS KEPT TOGETHER. No description can convey the slightest notion of the way in which Holland has been gathered, particle by particle, out of the waste of waters, of the strange aspect of the country, and the incessant vigilance and wondrous precautions by which its preservation is maintained in the face of an all-devouring sea. It consists of sand and mud, rescued from the ocean, and banked up on all sides. Produced by the most dexterous and indefatigable exertions, it can be maintained only by artificial means. If the efforts by which it was redeemed from the waters were to be relaxed the ocean would reassert its right, and the whole of the low country would be submerged. The slightest accident might sweep Holland into the deep. It was once nearly undermined by an insect: Indeed the necessity of destroying insects is so urgent, that the stork, a great feeder upon them, is actually held in veneration, and almost every species of bird is religiously protected from injury. Bird-nesting is strictly prohibited by law. The drift of all the palpable enough; but it is curious that the very existence of a great country should depend upon such guarantees.

The following telegraphic despatch was received by the South Carolina delegation in Congress, on Wednesday evening about nine o'clock, from the Legislature of the State, not in session at Charleston. *Resolution by the South Carolina Legislature, Dec. 19.*

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of those southern members in Congress who have refused to vote for any member of that body as Speaker in the slightest degree tainted with unscrupulousness upon the slavery question. That we fully respond to the action of our delegation, expressed by one of them, that if slavery be abolished in the District of Columbia by Congress, or the Wilnot proviso be adopted, the Union would be dissolved.

The Georgia Legislature have adjourned, to meet on the second Monday in January, with the view to decide on the course which the State shall adopt when the action of Congress on the slavery question is decided. We are informed that the expressed tone of the legislature of Georgia is in union with that of South Carolina, and that there is not a dissident in either legislature.

For the North Carolina Standard.

Mr. HOLDER: Both of the papers here are *Whigs*, and it is not to be supposed that they would give Mr. G. W. Caldwell, (whom they both fear as a politician) fair play, in the statements which they would make in relation to the recent difficulty between that gentleman and Mr. Barringer.

In consequence of this, numerous reports have got into circulation very unjustly prejudicial to Major Caldwell; and from these statements other reports and inferences have been drawn, of a character so entirely false, so notoriously untrue, here, where something of the circumstances are known, that it is nothing but fair that the truth should be made public.

Show me the paper, Mr. H., that as a witness against Caldwell—J. B. Barringer and Mr. Caldwell—and I will not ask you to publish this communication. If you cannot show me such a one, I demand of you, as a lover of fairness and justice, to place in some column of your valuable paper the following denial of certain rumors. You can have no hesitancy in doing so, as it can injure no one to say that notoriously false rumors are untrue, and to say such and such things, as reported, did not occur, when it is well known in this community they did not. It is to place Maj. Caldwell on proper grounds, away from home, among more distant friends that have felt an interest in his reputation, that this publication is so imperiously demanded.

It is reported that Maj. Caldwell laid in wait under Saddle's piazza for the purpose of shooting Barringer. In this connection it is charged that the attack was consequently a midnight assassin attack. It is all false. Caldwell met him there, as he would have done any where else—as he had offered to do in a more open field. He met him there by chance, and had as much right to be out at that time night (between 9 and 10 o'clock, P. M.) as Mr. Barringer or any other free citizen.

It has been reported Caldwell had opportunities of seeing, and did see Barringer during the day. This is also simply false. Maj. C. has no such opportunities. The first opportunity was the one which actually brought about under Saddle's piazza; and Caldwell, smarting under the infliction of serious published charges and calumnies affecting his private character, seized the first chance offered to vindicate his name, and any other honorable means he could employ to clear himself from the charge, and kicked out of all honorable society.

It is not true either that Caldwell gave Barringer no opportunity to shoot in his own defence. Major Green W. Caldwell was his own craven. And in vain may a man work hard all his life for a reputation, in vain may he try to leave a better children a spotless name, and a good name to his family, if he so vilely betrays a calumny as to be swept all the hard won results of his commendable efforts away. That Mr. Barringer did not shoot, as reported, may have been his misfortune, but no fault of Maj. Caldwell.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will publish this, which attacks the probity, character, and standing of no one, but which may be a timely prompt to place Maj. Caldwell in the proper light.

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 10, 1849.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE. The survey of the section of the boundary line of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, authorized by the Legislature of the respective States, under a joint commission, was completed yesterday. Major General, and Lieut. Colonel, of the U. S. Topographical Corps, were the Engineers, having been assigned to the duty by the War Department at the request of the Governors of the three States.

This section comprises a small part of the celebrated Mason and Dixon's line; and it is interesting to know that it was surprisingly accurate. Most of the monuments of the line are of stone. Of these, every fifth stone, at distances of five miles, is ornamented on one side, with the sculptured arms of Lord Baltimore, and on the other, with those of the Penn family. The stones are of granite, and the engraving was doubtless executed in England.

The chief object of the survey was to determine the exact character and position of a small fraction of Pennsylvania territory lying in an angle between the Delaware and Maryland lines, which was accomplished without difficulty; the angle was found to correspond exactly with the old corners as marked. Much interest was excited among the inhabitants, and the changes of allegiance were altogether relished in one or two instances. In one case, a gentleman, who has represented his district in the Legislature of Delaware, is now, or ought to be, a loyal citizen of the Keystone State.

To revert to the Mason and Dixon line,—it is a gratifying circumstance that the location of it was committed by the English Government, to such able hands. Charles Mason was, indisputably, one of the most accomplished and scientific men of his times; and was, for some years, attached to the Royal Observatory. His observations of the transit of Venus, and his measurements of the meridian in India, are well known, and published in the proceedings of the Royal Society.

Phil. Am. Merc.

"SAL DIP INTO THE GRAVY—DAD PAYS AS MUCH AS ANY ON 'EM!" We find the following in the Cincinnati Nonpareil:

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Bentley's Miscellany.

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Fresh Shad for the first time this Season, were sold in the Savannah Market, on the fifteenth of December.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, December 20. Market well supplied with beef cattle, at from 3 to 4 cents per lb. Stock of corn not large—selling at 52½ cents per bushel. Nothing doing in river lumber. Lumber selling at from 70 to 80 cents per cask. Pork was selling at from \$4 to \$5 per hundred.

We copy from the Journal as follows: *Naval Stores*—Something near 4,300 barrels Turpentine have reached the market since last Thursday, all of which to about 600 barrels has been sold at prices varying from \$2 05 down to \$1 90 for yellow dip, and from \$1 35 down to \$1 for the hard kind, and 35 cents on the hard article. The sales we learn have, in a great measure, been confined to distillers, shippers having been most of the time out of the market. In *Spirits Turpentine*, we can learn of but one small transaction, about 50 barrels, a very superior article, at 28 cents. The article appears to be on the decline—24 cents being about the offering mark. Tur—about 1,448 barrels Tar have changed hands all at a decline from last week's prices, of from 10 to 20 cents per barrel. We quote for last sales \$1 05 per barrel. Rosin—Some 600 barrels No. 3 sold at 75 cents per barrel.

PAVETTILLER, December 22. Cotton 94 to 94½ cts. per lb., corn 50 to 55, flour 4.50 to 4.75, bacon 6½ to 7, lard 7 to 8, wheat 75 to 85, flaxseed per bushel, \$1 10 to \$1 15, fodder 75 cents per hundred, feathers 30 cts. per lb. No important changes in the market from last week.

FURTHER DECLINE IN COTTON. The latest news from Europe is by the Hibernia. On the 1st day of this month, at Liverpool, the demand for Cotton was moderate, and a further decline of one-eighth of a penny had taken place. Of course this decline will affect the market in this country.

THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENT. One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering human beings, Consumption, is Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry. What time, establishes and consecrates, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and strong, that time cannot destroy it. The balm, which has attended the medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudice of all respectable and sensible men, and the article has taken a stand among the first-class discoveries and blessing of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

Dr. A. H. Mearns, of Tarborough, North Carolina, writes as under date of February 14, 1847, that he has used Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry, in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

DR. OSOOND'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. Among the distinguished individuals who have used this valuable remedy and recommended it to the confidence of the public, are Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War; Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Hon. Ross Wilkins, and Hon. Wm. A. Fletcher, of the State of Michigan; Lucius Abbott, M. D. and Rev. Charles Reighly, U. S. Army; Hon. S. F. Cary, Cincinnati; J. H. Rathbone, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; Hon. John A. Rockwell, of Cincinnati. Be particular to inquire for Dr. Osmond's India Cholagogue, and take no other.

The above excellent medicine may be found at WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Druggists, Raleigh, N. C.

MARRIED.

In Johnston county, on the 13th instant, by R. W. Stephens, Esq., Mr. Richard S. Dixon to Miss Penina Ryals, daughter of Mr. Ryals, all of the same County.

In Johnston county, on the 11th instant, in Chatham County, by the Rev. Gaston E. Brown, Mr. T. B. Long, formerly of Rowan, to Miss Margaret W. youngest daughter of Gen. Carney Cotton.

In Gaston, N. C., on Sunday morning, the 15th inst., by C. C. Pugh, Esq., Mr. David R. Fisher, of Warren, N. C., to Miss Martha A. Lisey, of Greensville County, Va.

In Lynchburg, Va., on the 22d instant, by the Rev. Daniel Downey, Mr. James McGowan, of North Carolina, to Mrs. Mary A. Dolan, of Lynchburg.

In New Orleans, on the 24th of last month, of Cholera, Mr. Gerard J. Smith, of Alabama, and formerly of this City.

In Louisville, on the 17th instant, Dr. William C. Wright, aged about 30 years. Also, near Louisville, on the same day, Mrs. Sarah Jeffries, aged about 56 years.

In Washington, Beaufort County, on the 18th inst., Abner P. Neal, Esq.

In Warren county, North Carolina, on the 15th ult., Mr. Henry G. Fitts, of an affection of the lungs. The deceased, it is well known, was a citizen of distinguished probity and worth, and highly esteemed by an extensive circle of connexions and friends for the many virtues which adorned his person and his life.

In Stanantown Edgecombe County on the 17th inst., of Typhoid fever, Mr. Wm. S. Daniel, son of John H. and Menzina Daniel, aged 21 years and 12 days.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED from one to two million of Bricks to be made in moulds 9½ inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 3 inches thick, two thirds to be hard and well burned, and not exceeding one third, good Salmon—to be inspected by the Commission or such person as they may appoint. The Bricks to be counted in the wall, and all openings to be excluded. Separate proposals will be received:

1. For the Brick by the 1000 to be taken at the kiln.
2. For the same by the 1000 to be delivered at the building.
3. For laying the same by the 1000.

Proposals will also be received for excavating and laying the foundation of the Asylum in good masonry work, by the perch—all materials except lime to be furnished by the contractors.

There is said to be good clay on the land selected for the Asylum; if so, the contractor will be at liberty to use it. Wood can be had conveniently and at moderate prices.

Bonds with approved security will be required of the contractors. Ten per cent on the amount of the contract, will be paid in advance; the remainder as the work progresses.

Sealed proposals to be addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh, before the 15th February next.

By order of the Commission.

GEORGE W. MORDECAI, Sec'y.
Raleigh, December 18, 1849. 790—1d.